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The postponement of the Congress seems in our judgment to have been on the whole most wise. The friends of peace are not immune to the cholera microbe, and, rather than run the risk of leaving their bones even in the Eternal City, numbers of them had already decided to remain away. Though the Congress at the present juncture of affairs would have afforded an unusual opportunity for a great demonstration in behalf of better understanding and closer friendship among the nations and of remonstrance against the growing insanity of great armaments and of the advancement of the movement for general treaties of unlimited arbitration, yet the peace cause in general will probably suffer no real loss through the failure of the Congress to meet this year.

We know as yet nothing as to the date at which the Congress will be held. There has been talk of having it meet at Rome in the early spring, but that would be a difficult time of the year to get the peace workers away from their home fields of labor, and we doubt the wisdom of attempting to hold it at that time. The Berne Peace Bureau will, of course, take the judgment of the peace organizations in different countries before making a decision. As for ourselves we see no reason to attempt to hold the Congress until the usual time next year. By that time the cholera will almost certainly have run its course, and our friends in Rome ought to have the Congress, on which they have already bestowed so much labor, if the conditions in Italy shall prove favorable next year.

### Editorial Notes.

#### International Peace Bureau.

The 20th annual report of the International Peace Bureau at Berne was issued last month, and would have been presented to the annual meeting of the Bureau at Rome, if the Peace Congress had not been postponed. The Bureau has during the year carried on its usual operations, executing the resolutions of the Stockholm Peace Congress, publishing the *Correspondance Bimensuelle*, and serving in general as an intermediary among the peace societies of the world. A circular letter was sent by the Bureau to the foreign offices of all the principal governments urging early and serious attention to the problem of armaments and a favorable reply to the invitation of the United States Government to create special commissions to study the subject. The secretary reports that the replies to this letter have not been numerous. In view of the reception of the Nobel Peace Prize last December, and the assurance of the reception hereafter of a regular contribution from the Carnegie Peace Endowment, the thorough reorganiza-

tion of the Bureau so as to enlarge its scope and make it more efficient is now being planned. A new edition of the *Annuaire* prepared by the Bureau and a catalogue of its library will be shortly published, and also a complete list of all the arbitration treaties concluded since the first Hague Conference. The total receipts of the Bureau for the year, exclusive of the Nobel Prize, have been 13,775.89 francs, and the total expenses 11,425.72 francs. The Propaganda Fund created four or five years ago, and placed in the hands of the Bureau for administration, has not grown much, and now totals only 14,098.83 francs. The Bureau, as authorized by the Stockholm Peace Congress, is endeavoring to work out a plan for the federation of the peace societies of the world. Some progress has been made, but the realization of the idea seems yet some way off.

The Society of Friends of eastern Massachusetts, through the action of their Quarterly Meeting held at Salem, August 17, have urged upon Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Winthrop Murray Crane the ratification of the Taft arbitration treaties, for the following reasons:

1. Because they contemplate just judicial settlements of international questions in conformity to law and right reason, by impartial jurists. This method is vindicated by every page of modern history—the use of courts between States and men. No respectable man in this age submits his cause to trial by arms and physical violence. The same good reason, and desire for justice only, applies more strongly to dignified and exalted Christian States. Think carefully of the magnificent triumphs of the Supreme Court of the United States in the conflicts of States of this Union.

2. The interests of the United States have been guarded and protected in these treaties by some of the ablest and wisest jurists of the country, and their provisions are exceedingly satisfactory to a great multitude of citizens who love their country and desire its prosperity and most advanced progress.

3. There is always a risk and venture in every human scheme—an opportunity for experience and growth; but other great nations are willing to avoid the perils of war by taking this venture. Their approval of the treaties is a vigorous testimony to their strength and justice.

4. This is one of the most remarkable opportunities to lift the burden of war from States—from the shoulders of God's poor, to serve the race—which has appeared in human affairs. No man or State can afford to be on the wrong side of this issue. The Senate may turn it down, but it will rise again. These treaties are in the process of the suns and manifest destiny, and men must clear the way for them. They are among the most advanced and honorable steps in our civilization and progress, and we hereby express the confident hope that you will do all in your power to give the entire original treaties the sanction of your approval and great influence.

**Education  
and Peace.**

The following resolution was adopted by the National Education Association, which met at San Francisco in July, 1911:

"The very material advance made in the cause of world peace during the past year encourages the National Education Association to urge a more widespread dissemination of knowledge upon this vital subject. We commend the American School Peace League as a channel through which teachers may procure such knowledge, together with suggestions for its presentation. The League has done excellent work in collecting and organizing material which appeals both to children and to adults; the accuracy of its statements is not questioned; its arguments are sound. The proposal to establish a world tribunal to fill the place of an international court for civilized nations is worthy of commendation, and should have the earnest support of all teachers.

"The National Education Association expresses its heartiest recognition of greetings borne to its members by Miss Kate Stevens, head mistress of the Montem Street Central Council School, London; from the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, the National Union of Teachers, the London Teachers' Association, the London Head Teachers' Association, and the Child Study Society.

"The members of the Association return in kind these cordial professional greetings, and join with their fellow-teachers of Great Britain and Ireland in the wishes expressed for the promotion of international good will and the early establishment of agencies for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

"Further, we accredit Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, as the representative of the National Education Association to bear our return greetings to the organizations of whose greetings Miss Stevens was the bearer to us."

### What the Peace Organizations are Doing.

Speaking in the American Church, Berlin, on August 20, Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the Ginn World Peace Foundation, urged the erection of a great Parish House, in connection with the church, as a memorial to Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany. That is a splendid suggestion, and we hope it will be carried out. Dr. White did a great service to the world not only at the first Hague Conference as head of the American delegation, but as Ambassador at Berlin, where he materially strengthened the good relations between the German Empire and our country. The American residents at Berlin would honor themselves as well as Dr. White in erecting this memorial to him. The subscription for the Parish House has already begun, and Ambassador and Mrs. David J. Hill, who have just left Berlin, have subscribed 1000 marks toward the fund.

We have received a copy of the 45th annual report of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, which was presented at the Mystic (Conn.) Peace Grove Convention, August 17-20. The report covers the numerous activities of the society for the past year, and also the leading features of the general peace movement, espe-

cially the great part which has been taken in it by President Taft. The resolutions adopted at the Mystic Convention cover the well-known principles which the society has always advocated. They express profound thanks for the work of President Taft and Secretary Knox, and also for the munificent gifts to the peace cause made by Andrew Carnegie and Edwin Ginn. They plead for the carrying out of the Golden Rule between nations, so that there may be nothing to arbitrate. They urge loyalty to treaties, the education of children in the methods of arbitration, the prohibition of the promiscuous sale of pistols, the abolition of capital punishment and of the liquor business as peace measures, the enfranchisement of women in order to increase the peace vote, the stripping of the Boy Scout movement of all military features and the addition of a Girl Scout organization, the striking out of the war clauses of the Constitution, and the establishment of international courts of justice with as little police force as possible behind them.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association (40 Outer Temple, Strand, London), through its standing committee, has strongly condemned "the unconstitutional doctrine laid down and enforced by the Home Secretary during the recent strike in giving the commanders of various military district a free hand in the disposal and use of troops." The Association appeals to the British public to bring pressure to bear upon the government to prevent similar action in the future. We should naturally suppose that every Englishman who retains in his breast any sense of the meaning of English civil liberty would agree without question with the Association.

The Great Lakes Arbitration Society, Detroit, Mich., has presented to the national committee on the celebration of the hundred years of peace between this country and Great Britain the claims of Detroit to be considered as the most suitable city in which to place whatever monument it may be decided to erect on the border in connection with the celebration. The Detroit papers declare that that city has stronger claims than Niagara, because of its historic significance and because a monument located there would come within the view of a larger number of persons than at any other point on the border. It seems to us that an adequate marking of the border at the time of the celebration, as we have already suggested, would require several monuments placed in the most important cities on both sides of the border.

The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference, Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y., is this year administering two sets of prizes for the best essays, one on international arbitration and the other on international peace. The first is the Chester D. Pugsley's Arbitration Prize of \$100, offered to undergraduate men students of any college or university in the United States or Canada; the others the Mrs. Elmer Black Prizes of \$200 and \$100, for the first and second best essays on International Peace, offered to women students of any college or university in the United States. The contest for both these prizes closes on March 15, 1912. For the conditions of the contests, address the secretary of the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference, Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.